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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +9°C. Minimum -4°C.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.44 a.m.
Sun sets today at 5.21 p.m.
Tomorrow's outlook: Cloudy
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Spinjar
Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-
Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul
International Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 278

KABUL, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1965. (DALV 12, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

Pravda Says U.S. President's Invitation To Soviet Leaders Met With "Positive Response"

MOSCOW, February 1, (Reuter).—

THE Soviet Press yesterday made its first favourable comment of President Johnson's call in his State of the Union Message for better Soviet-American contacts.

The communist party newspaper Pravda said the U.S. President's suggestion that the Soviet leaders should visit America had met with a "positive response" in this country.

An article with the authoritative signature of "Commentator" said such contacts between statesmen could give an opportunity for an exchange of opinions on key problems.

Today's favourable comment contrasted sharply with the earlier treatment here of the President's message, but it was not seen as a

change of policy. Earlier this month Pravda and the government paper, Izvestia, condemned the President for claiming that the U.S. sought a peaceful understanding with the Soviet Union at the same time as it committed "aggression" in Southeast Asia.

At the time his suggestions that the two country's leaders should appear on each television networks and that the new Soviet leaders should visit America were reported in the press but no comment was made.

Today's comment comes as the Kremlin announced that Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister, plans to visit North Vietnam shortly.

The delay in reacting to President Johnson's suggestions gave rise to speculation here that the Soviets were waiting until they could announce Kosygin's forthcoming visit at the same time.

In Washington U.S. government officials welcomed Pravda's favourable reaction to President Johnson's suggestion of an exchange of visits with Soviet leaders.

They added that no official reply had yet been received from the USSR, although Johnson's suggestion, first made in his State of the Union message early last month had been officially transmitted to the USSR through the Moscow Ambassador.

President Johnson continued to improve today from the severe cold that prevented his attending Sir Winston Churchill's funeral Saturday. He had his first outing since his indisposition when he attended an annual service at St. Mathew's Roman Catholic cathedral here, held to invoke a blessing on the administration of law and justice.

Yugoslavia To Assist Projects In Afghanistan

KABUL, Feb. 1.—The government of Yugoslavia has agreed to provide technical assistance to the government of Afghanistan in implementing three irrigation and three industrial projects.

Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and President of the Water and Soil Survey Department, who had gone to Belgrade at the head of a delegation to negotiate loans with the government of Yugoslavia for agricultural and industrial projects in Afghanistan, returned to Kabul yesterday. He described the talks held by the Afghan delegation with the Yugoslav government as fruitful.

He added that the government of Yugoslavia has agreed to provide assistance in the implementation of the following six projects:

Alchin, Barkhahi, Kailagai irrigation projects in Kunduz and Baghlan provinces; tannery project in Kabul, a project for a plant to produce rubber shoes and a project for a factory for processing hides.

S. POPAL BECOMES AFGHAN AMBASSADOR TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KABUL, Feb. 1.—Sultan Ahmad Popal, Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries has been appointed Afghanistan's Ambassador to Czechoslovakia. According to the Department of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Czechoslovak government's agreement to the appointment has been received.



Sultan Ahmad Popal

Popal 52, has served for 20 years in various capacities in the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

In 1960 he went to Texas, to study oil drilling. He has made extensive studies in natural gas and petrol and ways of exploiting them.

The new Ambassador-designate can speak and write Pakhtu, Dari, German and English. He is the author of several books in German, English and Dari.

Letters College To Have Linguistic Atlas In 2 Years

KABUL, Feb. 1.—Linguistic studies and transcribing of dialects has been completed in 89 localities through the country. During the next two years material required for compiling a linguistic atlas of Afghanistan will be completed, according to Mohammad Shaker, Head of the Institute of Linguistics of the College of Letters of the University of Kabul.

Work on the project for gathering and transcribing accents and dialects, began two years ago.

Two members of the institute, Mojawer Ahmad Ziar and Abdul Wahed Palwal, left Kabul yesterday for transcription of accents and dialects in Kandahar, Herat and Arosan.

UAR, East Germany Initial Three Agreements In Cairo

CAIRO, February 1, (Tass).—

THREE agreements were initialled in Cairo yesterday between UAR and East Germany, the MEN agency reports.

Under the agreement on cooperation in industry East Germany will deliver to the UAR industrial equipment for a sum of 17 million pounds sterling. This equipment will be used for the industrial projects envisaged by the second five year plan of the UAR.

Under the second agreement the foreign trade firms of East Germany grant the United Arab Republic credits on easy terms for purchasing industrial equipment for a sum of approximately 11 million pound sterling.

The third agreement envisages Reza noted that a survey and preliminary studies of these projects will soon be started through technical assistance from the Yugoslav government. He expressed the Afghan delegation's gratitude to the government and people of Yugoslavia for their hospitality.

UN Association Federation Passes Three Resolutions

NEW DELHI, February 1.—

THE 19th plenary Assembly of the World Federation of United Nations Association (WFUNA) ended Saturday after eight days of discussions on many crucial issues, including peace-keeping activities of the U.N., disarmament, Indonesia's withdrawal from the U.N. and admission of China to the world body.

Several resolutions were passed. That on U.N. peace-keeping operations urged the world body "to find, as soon as possible, a solution of the present difficulties in conformity with purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter", and recommended that the U.N. and all its member states should "revitalize and put into effect the machinery for collective security envisaged under chapter VII of the United Nations Charter."

The resolution on disarmament expressed concern at the slow progress on the issue, appealed to all nations to sign the partial nuclear test ban treaty without delay, and favoured the extension of the treaty to underground tests "under an accepted system of verification." It said concrete steps should be taken immediately to reach an agreement on the substantive issues of disarmament.

On a suggestion by Dr. Adrian Pelt, WFUNA President, the Assembly decided to send a deputation of eminent persons to Geneva to meet the Disarmament Committee.

An Indian resolution asking Indonesia to reconsider its decision

to withdraw from the U.N. met with strong opposition from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The U.S., Japanese and other delegations wholeheartedly supported the resolution, which was adopted with three abstentions.

Yemeni Royalists Ask UAR To Leave In New Charter

ADEN, Feb. 1, (Reuter).—The text of a national charter for the Yemen adopted by the royalist Yemeni government following a national convention was released here yesterday.

It demanded that the Yemeni people be given full freedom of self-determination without any coercion and after the last UAR soldier had left Yemeni territory.

The charter's text was released after Prince Abdul Rahman Ibn Yahya, Royalist Deputy Prime Minister, left for Beirut.

Its first article said no solution of the Yemeni problem was possible while UAR forces dominated parts of the Yemen, and that the Yemeni struggle would continue until UAR forces withdraw. The charter's last article said (deposed) Imam Mohammad Al Badr and his government, under Prime Minister Seif Al Islam Al Hassan, had sworn to uphold and enforce the provisions of the charter now in effect.

The charter declares: the Mutawakelite kingdom of Yemen to be a free and independent state within its natural recognised boundaries and its territory indivisible.

Its system of government, it said was imamic, consultative and decentralised in accordance with Koranic precepts and teachings of the Prophet Mohammed.

Learned scholars, sheikhs, notables, members of the consultative legislative assembly and other plenipotentiaries would elect the imam but only after the death of the previous imam.

The imam would head a ten-man imamic council appointed to assist him.

There would be an appointed consultative legislative assembly and a council of ministers with full executive powers, according to the provisions of the charter.

It also guaranteed freedom of speech and publication within the limits of law and Islamic belief, and accorded all Yemenis equality before the law in rights and duties and recognised all basic rights of man.

Greenwood Leaves For Talks In Caribbean

LONDON, Feb. 1, (Reuter).—

Anthony Greenwood, the British Colonial Secretary, left here by air yesterday for talks in the West Indies and British Guiana on the proposed Caribbean federation.

He said before his departure: "I shall have talks with leading personalities in the Caribbean, including the governor of the Bahamas, and with Dr. Cheddi Jagan in British Guiana to discuss the problems which arise with the proposed federation."

North To Expand Cotton, Beetroot Output Next Year

KABUL, Feb. 1.—Expansion of cultivation of cotton and beetroot, development of irrigation and setting up cooperative farms will be taken up in Balkh, Kunduz, Juzjan, Baghlan, Samangan and Takhar provinces next year.

The Ministry of Agriculture will try to implement the development plans with the cooperation of the governors.

At a meeting called by Mohammad Nasser Keshawarz, governors of these provinces and officials of the Ministry of Agriculture a number of problems, including irrigation, establishment of cooperative farms, distribution and use of fertilisers and pest control were discussed.

Dr. Keshawarz told Bakhtar that the decisions taken would result not only in greater agricultural production, especially of cotton and beetroot, but would help solve many agricultural problems.

The Minister of Agriculture said he hoped that with the implementation of the development plans agricultural yields will be satisfactory next year.

Makarios Sees June Elections On Unified Basis

NICOSIA, Feb. 1, (Reuter).—President Makarios said today that Cypriots would be called on to vote in unified elections when the government's present term of office ends.

In the first Cyprus election in 1960 Greek Cypriots elected 35 deputies and Turkish Cypriots 15 under constitutional provisions for separate voting. The government's five-year term of office is due to end next June, together with the terms of President Makarios and Vice-President Fadil Kutchuk, Turkish Cypriot.

Replying to questions by the Cyprus News Agency President Makarios said he thought that the government's term of office should not be prolonged beyond its mandate.

He added: "The new elections will not be held under the separatist provisions of the already dead Zurich and London Agreements" (which led to the independence of Cyprus).

"An electoral law must be passed providing for unified elections on the basis of a common role."

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

FEBRUARY 1, 1965

Sugar In Baghlan

The governors of several northern provinces are now in Kabul participating in a series of sessions on administrative and agricultural affairs in their provinces. It is quite obvious that all of these provinces whose governors are now in Kabul for the sessions hold special importance as far as the country's agriculture is concerned. Sugar beets and cotton are two agricultural products which are mainly raised in these provinces and the country has placed special emphasis on these two products. The production of cotton must be increased because we need it both for our own textile mills and also for export. Afghanistan spends several million dollars annually for purchasing sugar and the Baghlan sugar factory needs more high quality sugar beets in order to save our foreign currency.

While we have been assured that the production of cotton is going to be larger this year than last, unfortunately despite all the attempts and emphasis, the production of sugar beets this year from the Baghlan sugar factory has been less than that of last year. The factory has blamed disease which it claims had affected the production of sugar beet. This, if true, should be explained by the Ministry of Agriculture as well. Unfortunately that Ministry has withheld comment on this issue. We should see that we reveal and discuss our failures as well as our successes. We cannot expect success unless we discuss our failures.

The Baghlan Sugar Factory is being modernised. Perhaps next year its production will increase. Prevention of the spread of diseases in a crop in which the Ministry of Agriculture has taken a keen interest and is being cultivated in a concentrated area should be considered as a separate issue.

Now that the governors of those provinces where sugar beets are being cultivated are

INFLUENCE OF MINORITY PARTIES

By: Shafie Rahel

Once a constitution is drafted and people granted fundamental rights in general and the right to form assemblies in particular no one can tell for sure how many political parties can and will be formed. Several factors affect the formation of political parties. Outstanding among them are economic and social disparities, cultural differences, separatism, religious diversity within the society, liberal trends as against conservative ideas, etc.

Individualistic tendencies in the sense of ideals is one important factor which leads to the establishment of several political parties within a country. Perhaps this is the main reason for the formation of many parties in France. It is said that Frenchmen are born philosophers. In as much as France is the capital of the world in culture, art and fashion so much is it the center of diversity and individualism. There are several political parties in that country.

History always plays a paramount role in the formation of political parties. It was the two opposing groups of Federalists and Anti-federalists in America that led to the formation of the Republican and Democratic parties in that country. All in all it is worth remembering that even in the USA in addition to the two major political parties there are several minor parties. For instance there is a Prohibition Party, a Nazi Party, etc. Bewilderingly enough the Prohibition Party did well in introducing prohibition in

that country. After the abolition of prohibition it gradually lost public support.

Even in England despite the fact that there are two major political parties—namely the Labour and Conservative—still, some minor political parties such as the Liberal and the Communist parties do exist. It is interesting to realise the importance of those minor political parties which have a few seats in the parliament when two major political parties almost evenly divide the other seats. They can, if they so wish, side with that major party in the parliament which is the major opposition to the government and thus cause the fall of the government. This is why sometimes small political parties are in a good bargaining position. They ask for seats in the cabinet and the party that has been nominated by the head of the state to form a government has no choice but to allocate certain positions to that minor party fearing that otherwise it would be a parliamentary disadvantage.

An example before our eyes is the present Labour Government in England. Although this Party which is presently in power in England has not offered any seats to any minor political party, the fear is that due to its small minority in the Parliament it may collapse one day. The position is more precarious now that Mr. Gordon Walker, the previous foreign Minister of that country has lost his seat in parliament as a

result of a by-election.

Thus we see that the relation between political parties from the point of view of government formation in the parliamentary state is of great significance. Usually political parties are formed for the attainment of different goals. But this does not mean that their opposition and singularity of approach is never ending. External conditions—particularly the existence of a common enemy—whether in the sense of common foreign enemy of the country or in the sense of parliament may unify parties. This unity can lead to several common efforts of which the most important is affiliation. So far most of the small parties have tried to keep their identities as separate groups. However, it is worth noticing that small parties always play the role of pressure groups.

Competition and opposition between political parties is necessary for the development of society. It creates conditions for the freedom of the people. But this opposition should not cross the limits of social security and peace. Similarly their union should be within the bounds of logic and for the good of the society. Sometimes it so happens that the one political party calls a strike, and of course the opposing one calls for a counter-strike on the same day and the same place. Due to excitement, clashes occur between the two parties. Till police arrive on the scene harm is done both in human measure and to the good name of both the parties.

PRESS

Yesterday's Anis carried an article by Dr. Farzan on the situation of medicine, both doctors as well as patients, in this country. After dealing with the situation existing in the rural areas and giving figures and facts showing how difficult it is for a farmer to get any medical treatment, Dr. Farzan suggested that the only way out is to socialise medicine.

Only thus is it possible for the farmers and out of the way villagers to receive the proper medical treatment which they deserve, said the article. Socialised medicine has become part and parcel of modern living within a framework of twentieth century democracy. Dr. Farzan in conclusion said that socialising medicine is not a very easy thing to do. It requires a plan. In case the government decides to consider his suggestion, Dr. Farzan said he would be prepared to submit a plan for achieving the goal.

The paper also carried a letter to the editor by Mohammad Akbar, a retired officer. The letter said today we are living in an age when most human actions are regulated by laws. Laws have to be in force in order to safeguard the rights of all the individuals in a society. But a law does not mean anything unless it is respected and followed.

There are people who abuse the law of the land for the advancement of their own selfish purposes. We, in this country, said the letter, had laws previous to the advent of our new constitution, but these laws were not followed by some officials.

There are many examples where the laws were violated. One example mentioned in the letter was the case of an official who was forced to retire on the ground of ill health. This official was not only very healthy but his record shows that he had not made use of his legal sick leave. Now that the new constitution has been enforced and a number of other laws are being drafted it is hoped, the letter said, that everyone will try to see that these laws are adhered to and not violated; otherwise the desired goal will not be achieved.

Yesterday's Anis devoted its editorial to a discussion of the new press law. Among other issues raised for reconsideration the editorial pointed out that there is no clause in the press law which would guarantee the freedom of the press. Radio, television, and public speech are left out completely and fifty out of the ninety-three articles relate to things that cannot be done under the new press law.

The editorial said since the press law is complementary to other laws it should be scrutinised further. One of the points raised by the editorial from a legal point of view was that the default is subject to two punishments, e.g. imprisonment and fine. This may be worth reconsidering, too said the editorial.

United Nations Charter. This, however, can be implemented outside as well as inside the United Nations body.

Indonesia has been active in the field of international co-operation for a better world and it will continue to do so. However, due to the serious reasons I mentioned above, Indonesia has decided at this stage and under the present circumstances to withdraw from the United Nations and in addition also from specialised agencies like the FAO, UNICEF and UNESCO.

As to your personal appeal, Mr. Secretary-General, that Indonesia should not withdraw from its co-operation with the United Nations, I want to assure you that Indonesia still upholds the lofty principles of international co-operation as enshrined in the

Radio Afghanistan

Programme

MONDAY

I English Programme:
3.00-3.59 p.m. AST 15 225 Kcs=
19 m band.

II English Programme:
3.30-4.09 p.m. AST 15 125 Kcs=
19 m band.

Urdu Programme:
7.00-7.30 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band.

III English Programme:
7.30-8 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band.

Russian Programme:
10.00-10.30 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band.

Arabic Programme:
10.00-11.00 p.m. A.S.T. 11, 945 Kcs=
25 m band.

German Programme:
11.00-11.30 p.m. A.S.T. 9685 Kcs=
31 m band.

French Programme:
11.30-12.30 p.m. A.S.T. 9635 Kcs=
31 m band.

WESTERN MUSIC

Sunday 9.00-9.30 p.m. A.S.T. classical and light music alternating. Besides these daily except Fridays 8.00-9.00 am-Programme contains international tunes including western light music.

Air Services

TUESDAY

AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival - 1030
Beirut, Kandahar, Kabul
Arrival-0930
Amritsar-Kabul
Arrival-1515
Kabul-Amritsar
Departure-0900
Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi
Departure-0900
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-1030

P.I.A.
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1100

Important
Telephones

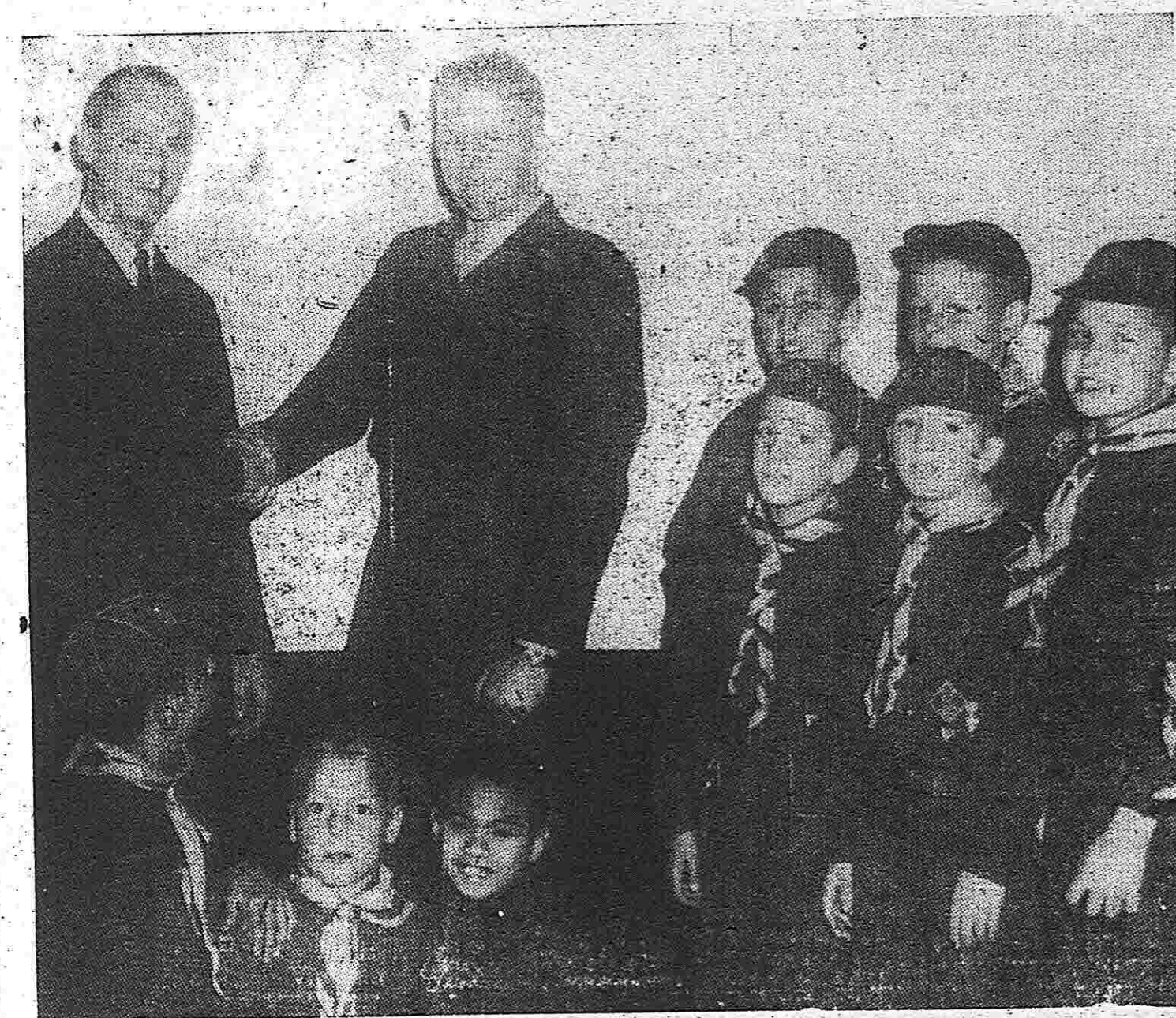
Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20507-211122
Traffic 20159-24041

Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24272
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Maywand Phone No. 20580
Pashtoonistan Phone No. 20529
Yousafi Phone No. 21884
Ferhad Phone No. 24906
Bari Phone No. 20523
Zaman Phone No. 20531

Cub Scouts In Afghanistan Have Little U.N.



Bryce M. Gerlach, Chairman of the Cub Scout Council, thanks Sgt. James Davidson for the safety lecture and demonstration on the use of firearms given recently to Cub Scout Pac No. 1 in Ka-

bul, Afghanistan. Within its membership the Cubs have a "Little United Nations" with boys from not only Afghanistan and the United States, but also from Holland, Canada, Germany, India, Italy and the

Philippines. Sgt. Davidson is a member of the Marine Corps Security Guard, while Mr. Gerlach is the General Services Officer. Both are with the American Embassy in Kabul.

Three Authorities Express Views Whether Ariana Airlines Should Purchase Jet Planes

Sometime ago the Kabul Times reported that Ariana Afghan Airlines was planning to acquire two jet airliners in order to further develop its air services on a competitive basis.

The idea was questioned by Mohammad Anwar in an article published in the daily *Islah* on the ground that the purchase of jet was not economical and that Ariana Airlines cannot compete in international flights with experienced and well-known airlines such as KLM, TWA, BOAC, Lufthansa etc.

To reinforce his argument, Anwar mentioned other expenses which would be incurred such as hiring a maintenance crew, flight engineers and pilots and overhaul of planes which would have to be done outside the country.

The Kabul Times has gathered the views of a few authorities on this controversial issue in an effort to present both sides of the picture and give a comprehensive idea of the problem.

Captain Mohammad Amin Director of the Department of Communication and Traffic in the Afghan Air Authority, an experienced person in aviation supported the idea of purchasing jet aircraft and said: "Years ago I expressed my concern over the strong competition the Ariana Afghan Airlines would face in the future."

Commercial aviation today, he holds, has taken the form of a battlefield and Ariana Afghan Airlines should fight in a bid to survive. Captain Amin thinks Ariana must try to provide satisfactory answers to the following questions:

1. Are the jet planes going to be employed for carrying passengers or cargo? Can Ariana use jet planes to

Need for Review

In order to bring efficiency and improvement to the Ariana air services and help Ariana survive, Captain Amin puts forward the following recommendations:—Ariana should review its international flights. As long as it gains sufficient experience in passenger flights and earns abundant funds Ariana should limit its air services to Kabul-Delhi, Kabul-Karachi, Kabul-Tehran and should stop flights to Beirut. It should not make any attempt to open new international services.

The jet planes which Ariana buys should be economical and used in local and international lines.

Passengers and cargo should not be carried in the same plane during international flights. —Out of the planes owned by Ariana one Convair and one DC-6 should be kept and the rest sold after the two jet planes are purchased.

Ariana should start flights between Kabul and Bamian to carry tourists visiting Afghanistan. To implement this plan Ariana should buy a small passenger plane with a capacity of 15 or 20 from the sale of its present aircraft.

It should reduce to the extent possible the fares on local flights in order to enable more people to fly by Ariana.

No Fair Chance

Commenting on the idea of purchasing jet planes as considered by Ariana, Faiz Mohammad Ahmadzai, former president of the Ariana Afghan Airlines with eight years of experience in Ariana, said the issue had a positive and a negative side.

Since its establishment, Ariana, he said, had not had a fair chance due to unhealthy conditions to compete with other Airlines with long experience and pressurised faster and more comfortable planes.

To be able to function profitably against its competitors, Ariana should be supported in every way. The purchase of jet airliners will help Ariana to compete with airlines, he said.

Another factor supporting the Ariana plan to acquire jet planes is the fact that Afghanistan is a land-locked country and thus it is in need of a well-equipped airline to play an important role in the country's commercial aviation, Ahmadzai noted.

Referring to the negative side of the issue Ahmadzai stated that the purchase of jet planes is not within the financial potential of the Ariana Afghan Airlines. The planes which Ariana proposes to buy are of the Boeing 727 type each costing not less than \$5 million.

Taking into consideration the purchase of all installations and equipment needed for the operation of jet airliners the total cost of the two jet planes would reach 16 million dollars equivalent to 1120 million afghanis (according to present dollar rate.) To the best of my knowledge, he said, "at present Ariana has yet to pay \$4.5 million for two DC4, two DC-6, one Convair and equipment."

Thus the provision of two jet planes will raise Ariana's loans to over \$20 million the repayment of which "I believe will not be easy."

It should be borne in mind he added, that before starting, jet services Ariana would have to change its present system of communications and other facilities and try to sell its planes operating now. It would have to open new courses to train its employees in communications, aviation traffic and accounting. Furthermore the company would have to undergo complete reorganisation.

"This of course will not be an easy task and will take Ariana two or three years to accomplish. The change will face the com-

Burundi Breaks Off Relations With China

PEKING, Feb. 1, (Hsinhua).—The government of the kingdom of Burundi has unilaterally announced temporary suspension of diplomatic relations with China, according to a report from Bujumbura, capital of Burundi.

The government of the kingdom of Burundi suddenly sent gendarmes Friday afternoon to encircle the Chinese embassy in Burundi and deliver a note signed by Prime Minister Joseph Bamina.

The note said: "on behalf of His Majesty King Mwambutsa the fourth, the Burundi government announces with regret to the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Bujumbura, that the diplomatic relations existing between the two countries are temporarily suspended as from Friday." According to the note the diplomatic officials of the Chinese embassy were forced "to return home within ten days."

The Chinese Embassy in Burundi yesterday afternoon delivered a note to Foreign Minister Marc Manirakiaz protesting against the royal Burundi government's breaking off of diplomatic relations with China.

The note read as follows: "Upon instructions of my government, I (Ambassador Liu Yu-Feng) hereby lodge a serious protest with the government of Burundi on Saturday afternoon deviation of international law in proclaiming unilaterally and unjustifiably the temporary suspension of diplomatic relations with China, in demanding that the Chinese ambassador and the staff of the embassy leave Burundi within two days and the illegal encirclement of the embassy by the gendarmes."

"Taking into consideration the difficulties facing your government, the Chinese government decides to withdraw, on your demand, the entire staff of the Chinese embassy in Burundi. At the same time, it declares that if in the future your government is willing to resume its relations with China, the Chinese government will give it sympathetic consideration."

pany with problems and difficulties which it encountered ten years ago when it started its work," he pointed out.

Ahmadzai believes that the purchase of Boeing 727 jet planes will be uneconomical and even unwise as far as Ariana's financial position and flights are concerned.

If Ariana decides to buy jet planes it would be better if it studies the possibility of purchasing planes other than Boeing 727 jets such as the French Corelle, the Comet or the Russian TU-104. These planes, he said, are cheaper and might provide better services as far as the present air network of Ariana Airlines is concerned.

Moreover, it would be better for Ariana to buy one jet plane to begin with and as the company develops it can acquire another one in the far future. At present one jet airliner with a capacity of 75 passengers and a speed of 600 miles per hour will be sufficient for Ariana's international flights such as Kabul-Beirut, Kabul-Karachi and Kabul-Delhi. "I believe," he said, "that 56-hour weekly flights by a jet plane will be most efficiently utilised to complete Ariana's international flights. Thus the second plane, if bought, will be either idle or uneconomically used."

Unwise Proposal

Ahmad Zai holds that the present air agreements made by Afghanistan with certain neighbouring countries are not in the interest of Ariana because Ariana can only carry its passengers and cargo.

(Contd. on page 4)

Powerful Soviet Mission To Leave For North Vietnam

MOSCOW, Feb. 1. (Reuter).—A new warmth in relations between Moscow and North Vietnam, Peking's ally in the Sino-Soviet ideological dispute, is suggested by the announcement of a forthcoming visit to Hanoi by Alexei Kosygin, Soviet Premier, according to observers here.

The visit, announced early yesterday, will take place in the near future. Kosygin will head a powerful seven-men delegation, including top experts on military aid, aviation and inter-party relations.

Apart from Kosygin, only one leading Soviet Communist party figure is included, and the membership of the delegation gave rise to the belief that the most important topics for discussion will be Soviet assistance to North Vietnam's air force.

But the presence of Yuri Andropov, a party Secretary responsible for relations with other parties, suggested that the Soviets might try to persuade their hosts to attend a meeting of communist parties scheduled to take place here on March 1.

Although the North Vietnamese have not publicly stated their position on the meeting, it has been widely assumed that they would follow the declared line of their Chinese allies—one of complete opposition to any such meeting at this stage.

The March meeting, to which 25 other parties were invited, was called by the Soviet party to prepare for a full-scale conference of world parties to discuss communist unity.

The North Vietnamese leader, Ho Chi Minh, has always been careful to steer a course which did not lead to total dependence on his giant northern neighbour, but recently the struggle in Vietnam has forced him to rely on Chinese rather than Soviet support.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Feb. 1.—Abdul Samad Salim, President of the Mines Department in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, who had gone to the Federal Republic of Germany to sign the Mahipar power project contract, returned to Kabul yesterday.

After signing the contract, Salim joined the Afghan delegation in the talks with the Yugoslav authorities.

MAZARI-SHARIF, Feb. 1.—Industrial and commercial institutions have procured 20,307,378 kilos of cotton during the last three months from the farmers of Balkh, Samangan, Juzjan, and Faryab provinces. The farmers received Af. 115,292,625 in exchange for their cotton crops.

The cotton procured last year during this period was 233,537 kilos less than this year, Mohammad Nabi Doulatzai, President of the Balkh Chamber of Commerce, said.

The procurement of cotton continues in Balkh, Samangan, Juzjan and Faryab province, he added.

KABUL, Feb. 1.—The Monuments of Herat by Sarwar Goya Etemadi, which was published several years ago by the History Society of Kabul, has been reprinted.

The book reviews the history of art and culture of Herat and contains illustrations of the famous monuments of that city. It also includes a map showing Herat of 100 years ago.

KABUL, Feb. 1.—The three-man Turkish goodwill mission, which arrived here last Thursday to explain the Turkish stand on the Cyprus issue left Kabul yesterday for Tehran.

Ariana's Jet Hope

(Contd. from page 3)

go to Tehran, Beirut and Ankara and back to Kabul. These contracts, he said, hamper the development of the airline. "Before jet aircrafts are acquired such agreements should be reviewed", Ahmadzai said.

Not Economical

Mohammad Bashir Rafiq, Editor of the weekly magazine, Zhondoan, who worked with Ariana for some time, believes that the purchase of jet planes will not be economical and wise if the present stand of Ariana is taken into consideration. At present Ariana is not operating efficiently and it is therefore better for the company to improve its services. Acquiring two jet planes would be very costly and they would need expensive maintenance. He suggested that Ariana should wait for a few more years until Boeings are replaced by super-sonic planes. At that time Ariana will be able to acquire jet planes at much cheaper prices.

In defending the idea of getting jet airliners the Ariana Afghan Airlines in an article published some time ago in the Daily Islah said that development of aviation in Afghanistan is significant for two main reasons:

First, Afghanistan is a mountainous country and the very existence of mountains has been a great hindrance in constructing inexpensive roads. Second, Afghanistan is a land-locked country and its foreign trade is dependent on friendly and amicable relations with neighbouring countries. The impact of this fact was evidently witnessed two years ago when borders were closed.

Future Prospects

At present, says the article, we find ourselves in competition with PIA, Iranian Airlines, Czechoslovakian Airlines, Indian Airlines and Aeroflot. According to information available, these airlines will use jet planes in their flights to Kabul in the future. This will lead to Ariana losing its passengers on international flights.

It is an exaggeration to say that a Boeing-727 costs 5 million dollars. It costs 3 million dollars which, in view of its speed and capacity, is not a large sum.

Furthermore, the maintenance of jet planes is less expensive. It is known that the engines of jet planes, for instance, are serviced after 5000 flight hours while DC type planes have to be serviced after fewer flight hours. Ariana believes that there are many ways for the company to acquire jet planes without affecting the country's balance of payments. Among them it lists the following:

1. On long term credit basis
 2. From revenues earned after operating the planes as has been done by many countries.
 3. On partnership basis
 4. On rent and charter basis
- "Our decision to purchase jet planes will be based entirely on wisdom and understanding", Ariana has said.

Betni Tribe Attacks Pakistani Soldiers

KABUL, Feb. 1.—Nationalists belonging to Betni tribe, under the direction of the elders of the state, attacked Pakistani military establishments near Tank killing and injuring some of the Pakistani soldiers, reports reaching from Dar Aljihad, Marmand, Central Pakhtunistan say.

The Betni tribe also met in a large jirga at the mausoleum of the late Din Mohammad Khan Fakir in which speeches were given about the independence of Pakhtunistan and the release of all political prisoners of that land.

The jirga was presided over by Sabir Shah Khan and Marjan Khan Betni. Members and dignitaries of Ali Khel, Shadi Khel and Taro Khel, and Betni tribes took part in the jirga.

Tshombe Ignores Woman Asking For Husband's Release

LONDON, Feb. 1. (Reuter).—Congoese Prime Minister, Moise Tshombe, strode straight across London airport's tarmac to a waiting aircraft last night after refusing to see a woman who pleaded for her husband's release from prison.

Waiting for Tshombe as his Rolls Royce arrived at the airport was 23-year-old blonde Mrs. Leisel Scotland, whose Trinidad born impresario husband, Hugh, has been detained in a Leopoldville jail.

Scotland, 38, is accused of aiding Congoese rebels. Tshombe's plane took off for Brussels at 1813 GMT.

With Scotland's wife last night was Ralph Schoenman, American born secretary to British philosopher Earl (Bertrand) Russell. Mrs. Scotland said Lord Russell had written to Tshombe appealing for her husband's release.

After Tshombe had declined to leave his car and go to a lounge, where Schoenman had hoped to obtain an interview with the Premier, police escorted the Earl's Secretary out of the building.

Mrs. Scotland said she and Schoenman had called at Tshombe's London hotel Saturday night but that he had refused to see them. She had earlier tried to meet him when he visited West Germany.

Yesterday morning Tshombe had talks at the Foreign Office. It was understood that a possible meeting with British Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, was discussed.

U.S. Nuclear Sub Visits Southern Japanese Port

TOKYO, Feb. 1. (AP).—The United States informed Japan Monday that the nuclear-powered submarine Seadragon will pay a second visit to Sasebo Port, southern Japan, Tuesday.

The Seadragon paid recreational visit to Sasebo last Nov. 12. The visit—the first by a nuclear-powered submarine to this nuclear-sensitive nation—touched off demonstrations by communists and socialists.

Leftists have promised to demonstrate again in protest.

The US embassy said it notified the Japanese Foreign Ministry early Monday morning under an agreement requiring the United States to inform Japan at least 24 hours before the arrival of nuclear vessels.

The government approved port call of nuclear submarines after extensive tests to make more sure there would be no harmful effects from radiation, a measure that has, however, failed to satisfy the nation's left wing.

The US embassy said the Seadragon probably would stay in Sasebo, 35 miles (56.3 km) from atom-bombed Nagasaki, for two or three days.

The left-wing stand stems from its opposition to the US-Japan security treaty.

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TASK

Announces George Washington's Birthday Ball
Feb. 20, 1965 8-30 p. m.
Kabul Hotel
Admission by tickets on Sale at Embassy Reception Desk, USIS, AID Staff House and International Club.

Everybody welcomed.
Ticket Sales Start Feb. 2, end Feb. 16.
Single Ticket 300 afs.

Northern Governors Learn About Judicial Framework

KABUL, Feb. 1.—Dr. Abdul Kayyum, Minister of the Interior yesterday explained to the governors of northern provinces the concept of separation of powers and asked them to co-operate with the offices of Saranwalai which have recently been established within the framework of provincial organisations. He stressed the role of attorney-generals in their respective provinces. Dr. Kayyum appealed to the governors to make every effort to implement the principles embodied in the new Afghan constitution.

At a meeting held in the Ministry of Interior the governors expressed their readiness to do all they could satisfactorily to implement the constitution.



PARK CINEMA:

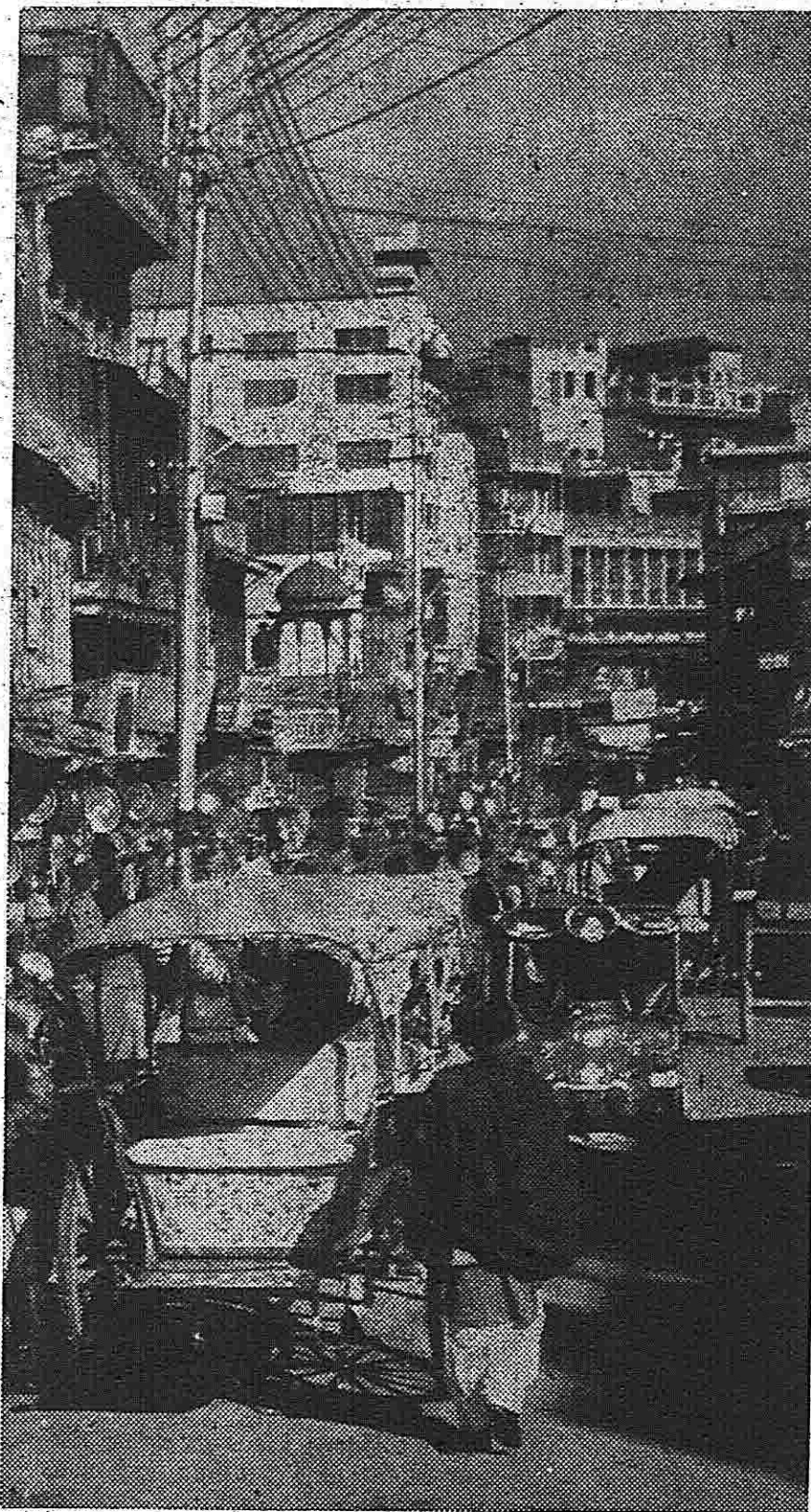
At 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA**; starring: Scalai and Cliff Robertson.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 8 and 9-30 p.m. Russian film; **AT YOUR THRESHOLD** with Dari translation.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

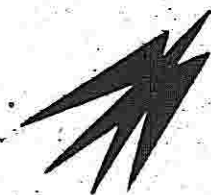
At 7-30 and 9-30 p.m. Russian film; **TO TAME A WILD WIFE** with Dari translation.



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